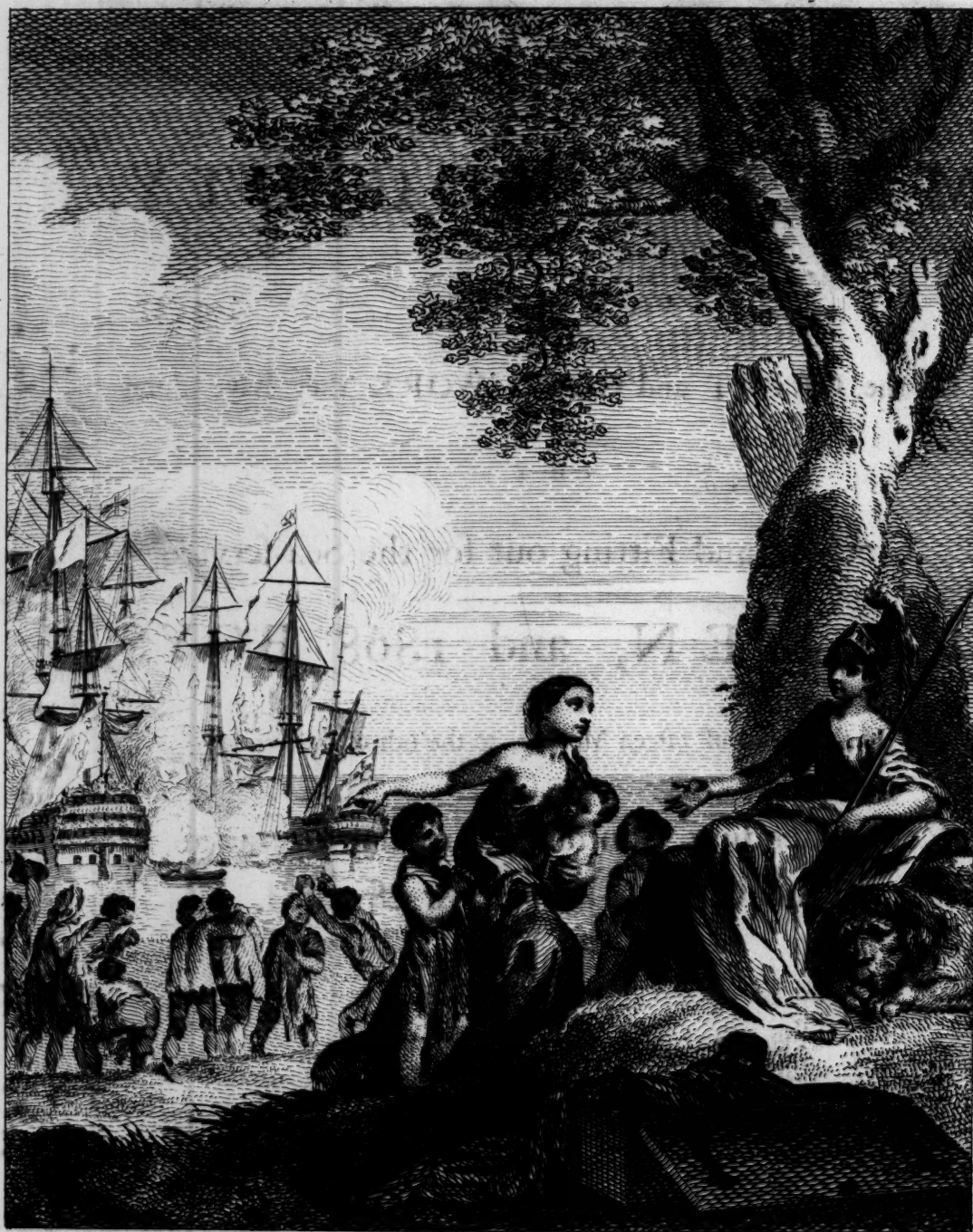
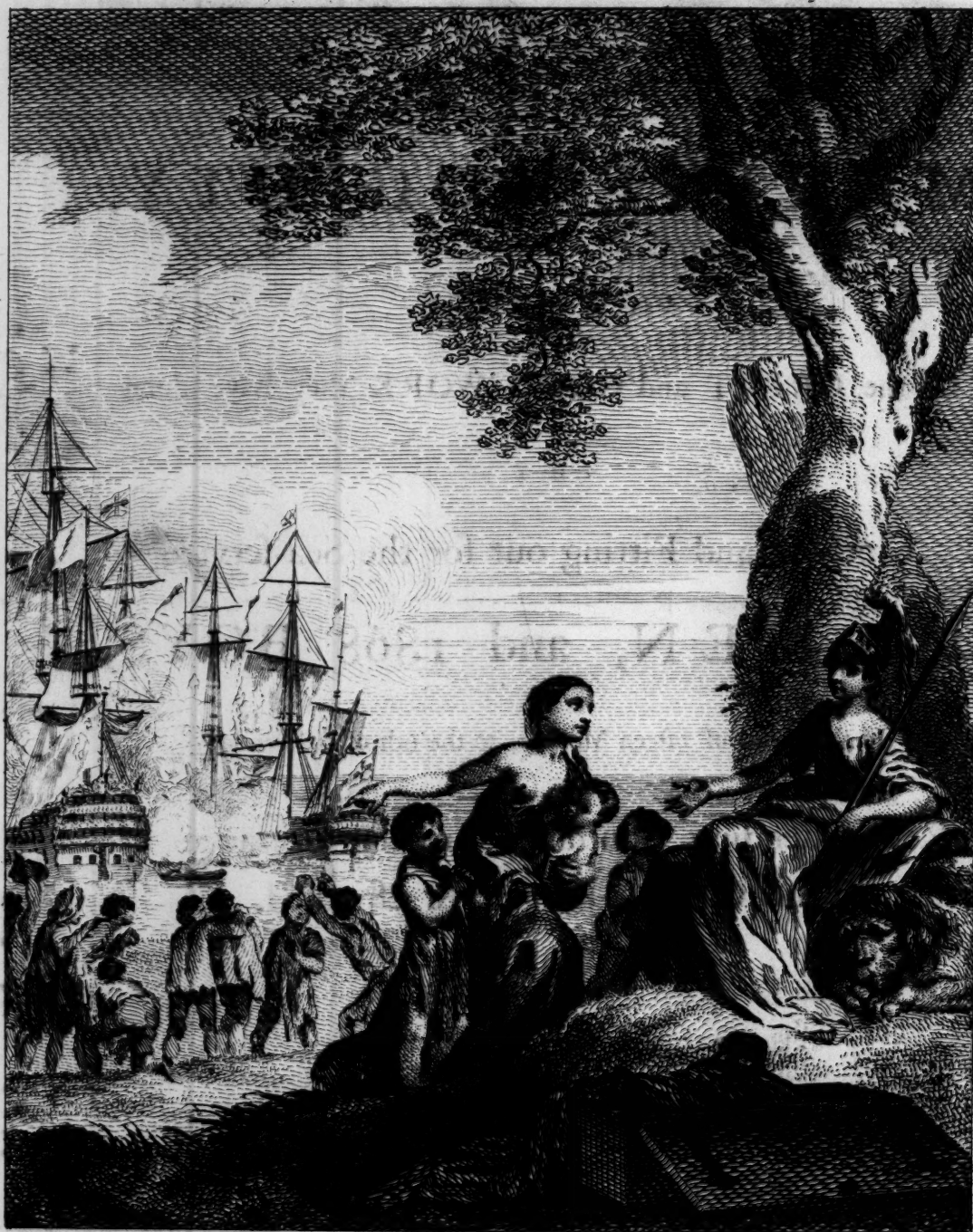




*F. Hayman delin.
et donavit*

*Ant. Walker Sculp.
et donavit.*



*F. Hayman delin.
et donavit*

*Ant. Walker Sculp.
et donavit.*

TO THE
MARINE SOCIETY,

IN PRAISE

Of the GREAT and GOOD WORK they have done

BY

Clothing and Fitting out for the Sea-service

2682 MEN, and 1868 BOYS,

In the Space of fifteen Months, to the 6th of *October* last,

Recommending Constancy and Perseverance in
the CAUSE they have espoused.

[m]

TO THE
P R E S I D E N T
M A R I N E S O C I E T Y

2

OF THE GREAT AND GOOD WORKS AND DEEDS



Choosing and Printing out for the

208: MEN, and 1888 BOYS

In the space of three months

Recommendation Conference and Conference in
the Cases they have elected

P R E F A C E.

SO much has been already written in behalf of the MARINE SOCIETY, that hardly any thing new can be said, except the relation of facts, which are indeed more persuasive than words.

It ought to be remembered, however, that the repetition of proper arguments, in due time, in behalf of a good Cause, can never be irksome to unvitiated minds. Our prayers are not the less efficacious, because we use the same thoughts, or even one common form of words, if we mean what we say, and implore from our hearts.

Men of the same turn of mind, naturally think alike, according to the degree of improvement of their understandings; and sometimes they express themselves in nearly the same words.

It may also be presumed, that many, into whose hands this may fall, have not read the Letter from a Member of the Marine Society, nor the Motives for establishing the Marine Society. These pages contain the marrow of both, with such further remarks, as the situation of the Society requires, and the condition of the nation by no means renders improper.

Piety and public love are words to which we are apt to fix different senses at different periods of time. If any thing can rouse attention, the devastations of earthquakes, war, and tempests, must excite very awful ideas of the condition of mankind. Though these evils should be at a distance, they ought to excite the deepest reflexion, but when they come home,

or the particular situation of a people exposes them to such evils, they must awaken a more than common attention to the duties of religion.

The present constitution of governments, and the perverseness of mens minds, seem to render war unavoidable; and the evil is the more deplorable on this very account: it is apt, among other numerous calamities, to blunt the edge of human affections, and hurt those powers, which most dignify human nature. When the first transports of our joy are past, the sufferings even of our enemies ought to create a deep commiseration in his breast, who feels as a man. How much more then should the miseries to which our friends and fellow-subjects are exposed, excite our compassion, and induce us to reach out our hands to their assistance?

Whilst I am thus meditating on the public good, it is not foreign to the purposes of my heart to make a few unconnected remarks, which the Reader need not apply to this pamphlet, unless there should be occasion; but let him consider what kind of writing this is; what kind of writer it may possibly come from, and thence make such general reflexions on what has already pass'd through his hands, or may hereafter fall into them, as his own judgment will supply.

The fields of virtue are more spacious than those of vice. There is an infinite variety for entertainment, as well as instruction; but they should be left as fair, as pure and unmolested as possible. What shall we say then when some who profess being the guardians of the public welfare, so far as the pen can protect it, neglect the consideration of the utility of a design, and dwell upon trifling defects of little or no moment; and what is worse, represent as defects the mention of those circumstances in familiar life, which do honor to human nature?

When CRITICS do not make proper distinctions of different kinds of writing, nor enter into the end and design of a writer, nor consequently give
fair

fair play to the reader; 'tis as great a chance but they will do much greater mischief to the cause of virtue, than they can possibly do service to the interest of letters.

Happy the man from whom proceeds all the pleasure, and all the advantage, which can be derived from the pen! But where is the man? Can any thing less than the powers of inspiration, which are not granted us in these ages, and which never have been extended to worldly knowledge, produce this effect?

With all deference to superiority of genius, there is something in writing of a higher nature than erudition, elegance of stile, or arrangement of matter; for in these the heart may possibly have no share.

Labor, sincerity, and a peculiar turn of thought, often supply the want of great parts; and are sometimes more instrumental to the welfare of mankind, than those aspiring spirits, who mix the good they do, with a great composition of evil.

Common sense and experience, if a man can make himself be understood, entitles him to write occasionally; and if it were not so, a great deal of the most practical and useful knowledge would be lost to mankind.

Few men know the extent of their own powers to do good or evil, till they make trial of them; nor can they tell how many different ways they may employ their talents usefully: but in every part of knowledge, and in every pursuit, in proportion to a man's understanding, will be form true or false opinions of himself.

Critics, like other men, are sometimes biassed by resentments of imaginary injuries, or by their friendship with those who are interested in a cause: and sometimes they take dislike to a subject which they have not examined, or do not understand.

The animadversions of critics may sting the vanity of an author who esteems himself as such ; but can hardly wound the heart of the man who acts upon higher principles.

He who cramps his genius, or checks his ardor in pursuit of virtue and the welfare of his country, merely from an awe of critics, cherishes his pride too much, and indulges his vanity too little, and probably is as deficient in courage as understanding.

There is a certain decency which is due even to impiety ; and it is more easy to cure this dangerous disease by lenient than corrosive medicines.

When honest minds make laborious efforts to support the cause of truth and virtue, nothing but rank fanaticism, or gross stupidity, can invalidate their claim to a decent regard, if not to some degree of respect.

Truly serious and dispassionate men despise nothing : the most severe, unfair, or ill-manner'd treatment is not below their contempt, nor can it ever be above their forgiveness ; but, in justice to mankind, it demands their reproof.

Polite, candid and ingenious critics deserve honor : let them say what they will it generally instructs, if it does not please. But such as shew neither candor nor good manners, depart from the dignity of their office : they run the hazard of turning the contempt design'd for others, upon themselves ; and frequently occasion that very anarchy and confusion in the republic of letters, which their labors ought to be calculated to prevent.

After all that can be said of books, that is the best, which most advances the interest of virtue, the welfare of our country, or the general service of mankind, whether it will stand the test of the common rules of common criticisms or not.

T O

THE MARINE SOCIETY, &c.

EVERY good man, whom the knowledge of your undertaking has reached, does, I hope, behold with equal wonder and delight the rapid progress which you have made. Heaven seems to have espoused your cause. The purity of your conduct, in an undertaking of so very complicated a nature, will surely be remembered on that day when the prince and the beggar are upon one common level. Mercy will seek you in that hour, when nothing will avail but those acts of piety, which alike enoble him who lends his mite, and him on whom providence has bestowed the power to save a state from ruin. Let the heart be the same, and he who searches it out will accept the offering.

NOTHING can give a stronger proof of the good sense, and national spirit, which yet remain amongst us, than your undertaking. A design of a private nature, better calculated to call forth the ardor of the warrior, the prudence of the merchant, the policy of the statesman, and the zeal of the saint, can hardly be contrived. Nor, if we are true to ourselves, can a scheme of this kind fail of producing some great national improvement, which after-ages will acknowledge with pious gratitude. Let the learned or experienced say at what period, and in what clime, a more beneficent, or a more political charity was established.

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WE see with joy that the Foundling-Hospital is become an object of the public care, and it will probably save thousands, who would otherwise have been devoted to an early grave. The care of the sick in our numerous hospitals; commiseration of the deplorable lunatic; or of her who languishes in circumstances most interesting to the human heart: these charities, so long as they are well conducted, will plead our cause before the throne of heaven.

BUT where is the hospital, which in so short a time, has saved so many lives as your Society? saved them from the gallows, or from a noxious infection; saved them from penury and disease; from misery and untimely death? Where is the hospital which guards the laws by removing those who are most exposed to the temptation of violating them? And which of the public charities, however distinguished by the most substantial merit, defends the rights of parents with regard to their children, or secures the apprentice to his master, as your Society?

AMIDST the din of arms, laws in every country are sometimes silent; or necessity gives a legal warrant for that which could not be permitted without such cause. But you seem to be guarded at all points. You assist the warrior and the merchant: you act the part of the zealous citizen, the tender parent of the poor, and the true friend of your country.

IT is indeed a solid pleasure to see you open a door to him who has no means of support; to invite the wretched, who have already gone astray; whilst you prevent those from doing mischief, who from the nature of their situation are most subject to become a bane to society.

THESE

THESE are facts which are not denied; they strike with irresistible evidence: but the good you do extends much farther. Whilst your gift of *clothings* are a means of inducing many stout land-men to enter into the *sea-service*, who would not otherwise come, you are instrumental to the having a greater choice of men, at a time when proper hands are so much wanted; and it most assuredly helps to preserve their lives till the time they can be provided with raiment on-board the King's ships, if they *chuse* to take it up; for it must be observed, as a misfortune which attends this service, whether the experienced mariner, or the land-man who is yet unacquainted with a sea-life, that they often stand in need of others to *think* for them.

NOR is it less obvious, that the men being thus equipped, set out in better spirits, and their health, as well as gratitude to their benefactors, must be an earnest of their good behaviour in action; for whilst it tends to improve their minds with a sense of social virtue, it must inspire their hearts with the greater resolution. This remark may appear as merely speculative; but is there a doctrine more absurd than that, *treat him how you will, a seaman is the same unthinking being?* a dangerous doctrine, and by no means agreeable to experience: for how comes it to pass that a seaman will risk his life with pleasure for one commander, and wishes to see another dead?

THESE are the genuine produce of your undertaking; but it is not confined here: it prevents the communicating those stenchs which arise from filthy garments, and saves the lives of men, with whom you have no other connexion. The good effects of your Society, considered at least as some addition to the judicious and humane precautions taken by the Lords of the Admiralty, have wonderfully preserved the fleet from sickness;

and we may ascribe the present health of the seamen to ventilators, and to better clothing, as well as better food, than in times past.

WITH what horror did we receive the news of a supposed plague at *Lisbon*! It was but yesterday our countenances were changed with anxiety. And what is this dreadful disease, with which it sometimes pleases heaven to chastise these quarters of the world? What is it but putrid air, often created by the want of cleanliness in *police* or domestic œconomy? If we look back to the havoc made by the goat-distemper; how virulent the infection; how mortal the effects! What was the cause but *filthy garments*, which were unpurified from the noxious vapours of a close confinement?

THIS seems to be one of the greatest evils to which ships are subject. I am persuaded that in the single article of clothing *petty thieves* and others, sent on-board the tenders by the civil magistrates, your Society has saved the lives of at least as many men as would man a stout ship. Let those who can feel for the miseries of their fellow-creatures, and know how to rejoice with the heart that is glad; let such persons contemplate the case of him who is sent from confinement on-shore to confinement on-board. Consider him deprived of every comfort, without one pleasing hope: his follies or his vices stinging his mind, whilst filth and rags load him with complicated misery. But when he is made the object of your commiseration, the dreadful scene is changed! he becomes respectable in the eyes of his officer, and cleanliness so naturally producing an agreeable sensation, joined to the pleasure of being remembered by the mercy of his fellow-subjects, gives a new face to his condition; and those who did mischief on-shore, will become good and useful subjects afloat. Is not this single circumstance sufficient to awaken
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the attention of such of our fellow-subjects as are not yet rightly informed of the merits of your cause? Will not this alone strike the organs of humanity, and soften their minds to a due commiseration? In a word, will it not *compel* them to subscribe to the support of your undertaking?

As to the *boys* whom you have clothed, my pen cannot describe the abject condition I have seen many of them in. You not only cover their nakedness, but cure their bodies of diseases, and if they follow your prescriptions, their souls also. What you have done for them must afford you a pleasure, the remembrance of which it would be iniquity to obliterate. And your gratitude to heaven for inspiring you with such sentiments, ought to lead you on undaunted and untired in the pursuit.

MOST other charities require time; they cannot be brought to an immediate effect, nor are they so sure in their operations. Let the Judges and the Lawyers say how this matter stands: let *them*, who can best tell, declare if thieves, bred up such from children, are not of the most dangerous kind. Happy were it for this nation, if your Society could be perpetuated, was it only to render our highways and our streets secure; and by gentle or compulsive means remove the wretched crouds who disturb the peace of civil society, and by checking them in the very dawns of their iniquity, leave Tyburn a desert.

It must be acknowledged indeed, that the completion of the success of your enterprize depends on the conduct of his Majesty's sea-officers. If *they* will be attentive to the duties of humanity, as well as of those which peculiarly belong to their office. If *they* will consider how best to promote the welfare of the service, and look forward to the good of posterity, the joint-labor of such a Society as yours would contribute, not only to

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the support, but also to the aggrandizement of the nation. Indeed, it seems to follow from the nature of things, that both Officer and Society will improve the design, and encourage each other to be attentive to the duties which are included in it; and the more, as the Lords of the Admiralty speak of you with great honor, and without doubt will show you all the countenance the nature of the thing requires.

'Tis one of the peculiar happinesses of our government, that we are indulged in doing a voluntary service, so long as we offend against no law. Arbitrary rule, by its own inherent powers, does all things, which those wretched men who live under it are *able* to do. But in proportion as *liberty* is better than *slavery*, it must inspire *nobler* sentiments; and to flatter ourselves that we are *free*, whilst we want private virtue, or public love, is a capital solecism in politics, and the greatest of all delusions. Whilst we retain a true sense of the value of liberty, whether expressed by our obedience to just and wholesome laws, or a due regard to the temporary necessities of the state; or whether we seek additional resources in private acts of mercy and beneficence, in generous and noble expressions of love for each other, we are still acting the part of good citizens, and native sons of liberty. But not to do that which we *can perform*, and clearly comprehend to be right in itself, because we are not compelled to do it, argues a depravity of mind unworthy the name of liberty. It can never prove that we have a true sense of our own condition; nor is it expressive of our gratitude to heaven for the numerous blessings we enjoy.

It must be own'd indeed, that your patriot spirits flame forth with ardent wishes, as if you meant to do an important service to the state; and if you are powerfully supported, this will be the case; but it had

far better be said, that you do a service of some consideration, than that you boast of doing one.

ANOTHER peculiar recommendation of your undertaking is, that you act in subserviency to those who direct the motions of the whole machine of government. Your scheme is assistant in the execution of the civil and military laws, and in a great degree incorporated with them. Nor can your being thus indulged diminish the honor of the legislature, but rather augment it, since the same zeal, were it called forth, might do much greater things. It has been often observed, that the power of a free state consists in the *spirit* of the people, as well as in their numbers and skill. And it certainly is the interest of the state, as well as of private persons, to cherish and improve that spirit. This may *save* us when all other resources fail.

WE are not sure of victory, but we ought to resolve to part with life, rather than give up our laws and liberty. He who blushes not to say, *I am indifferent whether I out-live, the liberty of my country or not*, must want honesty or sense; and one would imagine, that every man of easy fortune, or whose heart glows with zeal for his country's good, will, for the same reason, *at such a time as this*, cheerfully contribute his mite towards the support of an institution, calculated for such purposes as yours. But when he *considers* that a greater sum than what he gives *voluntarily*, may possibly be otherwise required at his hands for the same end, tho' under different circumstances, will not self-interest induce him to contribute towards the support of your undertaking? If then your design will stand the test of examination, surely it will not fall for want of *money*.

BUT

BUT there is yet a far more serious and important obligation. — It is the great business of every individual, to attend closely to what concerns the part he is to act, whenever a voluntary occasion offers of doing good. Great occasions do not offer every day, and the greater and more extensive the good is, the stronger the obligation becomes : we should therefore allow ourselves a proper time to examine into the merits of such a cause as yours. It is a lesson obvious to common sense, that it is our duty to cultivate those principles on which our *everlasting felicity* depends ; and nothing but the disbelief of a future state of rewards and punishments, can efface the impression which the great author of our being has stamp'd on the human mind, with regard to the *good we are sent into the world to do to others*. We are endow'd with one common nature, our reverence to which is the highest proof of obedience to the Supreme Author of it. But if to the ordinary motives to piety, such as we find them in minds formed only for little actions, we add the active love of our country ; as our virtue receives a vast increase, we ought to believe that our reward will be proportionably augmented.

WITH regard to the concerns of this world, to which we are generally most attentive ; let us consider the important interest we have in the event of the *present struggle*. Every motive of virtuous self-love seems to call on us to give a *private* as well as *public* assistance, *as great as the nature of the thing will admit*. And if experience has taught us, that your plan is consistent in all its parts, and so little subject to any weighty exception, that we find almost every rank of men commend it in the highest terms of praise, can you doubt its being supported ? As to the objection, that we want men and boys for the loom and the plow, I hope this is not true : but if it is, are we not obliged to support the war till our rulers bid us sheath the sword ? Are not seamen
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our bulwarks? Are not the most valuable ones made from boys? Is it not better to take him who is desirous to go to sea, whose parent and master consent, than him who, in violation of the laws of God and man, is regardless of both? And must we not all contribute our quotas of *men*, as well as *money*?

HAPPY were it if reason and argument could eradicate our prejudices, and open our eyes to a just and true opinion of our condition, as men, as christians, as subjects of so free a state, and inhabitants of so delicious a country. It is beyond all dispute, that such associations as yours have a peculiar tendency to suppress the madness of party rage, and to banish those feuds and animosities, those personal hatreds and dislikes, which in all ages have laid the foundation of the subversion of monarchies, and the total dissolution of states. In what degree this poor nation has been afflicted, is not my present business to enquire; but I am sure that a society, founded on such principles as yours, is a kind of school, in which the mind is prepared to receive the highest impressions of national love, and to cultivate the truest sense of the great duty of national union, on which the very being of a free people must ultimately depend. It is evident from experience and common sense, that in proportion as we interest ourselves in each other's happiness, our spirit of defence will rise; in that degree will a martial spirit predominate; and whether ourselves or our children, the poor or the rich, be the objects, the duties of national valor, union, and affection, will constantly keep pace, and shew itself in every action that is truly worthy of a pious, a brave, a free and intelligent nation.

HEAVEN has set bounds to all things, and *riches* will not secure us, when we forget the hand that gave them. We see the advantages of

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gain, but we trace out the evil effects of it also. Commerce smiles with plenty, but the blandishments of it have very much hurt our morals. *Let us think betimes* : It would be a subject of amazement to all succeeding generations, if such a nation as this, so enlightened, possessing so many advantages, and enjoying so many blessings, should be *undone* for want of *virtue*. There certainly is a God who rewards and punishes nations as well as private men ! Let us learn to avert the evils which are inseparable from folly and immorality ; for some of these evils appear to be more peculiarly epidemical among us : I mean, an inordinate desire of money, blended with strong habits of expence and dissipation ; and it is hard to say which of these is most destructive of public love. Nor let us fondly conceive, that the *pampering* of liberty will secure the health and vigor of freedom : as well may we expect that extravagance in expence will make plenty abound. It is true every domestic joy is ours ; but it is also true that our situation is become very perilous. To relax in our endeavors to obtain a happy and lasting peace, would be to offend Heaven ; and to run wild in pursuit of transitory amusements, at *such a time as this*, would seem to argue that our wits are impair'd, and our national understanding decay'd.

OUR enemies have suffered more than us. Their ability to carry on war in point of finances, is much lower than ours. But as in a duel, both the combatants sometimes fall, war often proves extremely calamitous to both parties. The dispensations of providence have been lately attended with circumstances more awful than has been known in our time : nor can any mortal man say what a day will bring forth. The events we have seen call for all our attention, they invoke us to use all the natural means of defence. Every circumstance in politics and war, conspires to point out to us the folly of forgetting, as many of

us seem to do, our dependance on him who governs the world. Who can save the distressed mariner, when all human arts are vain, but him who guides the tremendous operations of nature? And who but *him* can alter the courses of the winds, and still the raging of the waves, in that dreadful moment when the grave opens wide its jaws?

To increase in magnanimity as we suffer in fortune, is the characteristic of great minds. He only is a *man* who is dauntless under all circumstances, and makes even the cross events of life administer to his patience, his perseverance and increase of virtue. How much more ought this principle to prevail where misfortunes affect a whole people, whose united force will render them light and easy? There are yet many rays of light break in upon *us*; we have yet reason to *hope all will be well again*. We have great remains of that spirit which rendered some of our ancestors renowned. But if the means of renewing the fading glories of this land consist in obedience to the laws of our country; in teaching the common people the fear of God, and enforcing their submission to the legislative authority: If military virtue, and fervent piety; if a determined resolution to observe a strict œconomy, and a parsimonious habit of life, to *enable* us to support the state: if these are duties incumbent on us, in a manner so very striking at this time, let all unworthy fears, vanities, and excesses be driven from amongst us with indignation, and let every one strive to shew a *bright example*. Let us *combine* together, not to *distress the poor*, as the tendency of some combinations is, but to protect and preserve ourselves and them: let us consult in what manner we can give the most convincing proof that we are not *abandoned* to levity, or like children are regardless of events; and that we are not so foolish to believe the laws of God and nature will be reversed for our sakes.

To see and approve the best, and yet to follow the worst, is the complaint and the crime of all ages: but there is a *degree* of folly and iniquity which leads to perdition. To indulge ourselves in idle habits, to the neglect of manly and pious labors, is a great departure from our character as *men*, as well as subjects. If we give ourselves up to trifling pleasures, even to a nauseous satiety, and fondly *imagine* ourselves to be in security, without the trouble of thinking what ought to be done to be *really* so, it seems no longer to require *speculative* arguments to prove, that even we, of this generation, shall live to curse our folly in tears of repentance. But there is yet *hope*, if the severest trial comes, we shall not be omisive in any essential duty. *Let us prepare for all events*, and think of life and death indifferently, but as our country may require them of us.

WITH regard to the success of your Society, as depending on private subscriptions, it must be remembered, that though this is the reign of *expensive pleasure*, it is the reign of *tender mercy* too. Millions prove the first, your conduct evinces the latter. Nothing was more wanted than such a society as yours, to take in war as well as peace. In time of war to apply ourselves only to such charities as are common to peace and war, would be a capital omission, and injurious even to those very charities which depend on the wealth and affluence your beneficence is calculated to guard. We have done a great deal both in private as well as public charities, but there is a great deal more to do. Can any one with a common regard to his own judgment and observation, consider *your* undertaking, for instance, as an object in which only a *few* are interested, and with which only a *few* may *amuse* themselves? it is an affair of real importance, and of most extensive influence.

THERE

THERE have been times when *pleasure* did not so much enervate our minds as it now does, yet we must do ourselves the justice to repeat, that it has not effaced the impressions of humanity, the very sense of which ought to awaken all our care for each other's safety and welfare. The least reflexion will convince us, that the true source of all our enjoyments is public welfare. Where this declines, riches will sink also: labor, sobriety, valor, and a more collected habit of life must take place: only the few could then revel in the wild transports of excess, or run the giddy rounds of idleness. Happy it will be for us if good sense and experience, join'd to our present trials, produce the same effect: and let the splendid table sink before us, and sackcloth and ashes rise; or let the gilded carr be dash'd into atoms, rather than suffer the love of such *trifles* to *steel* our hearts to any sense of human misery, or divert our thoughts from the concerns of our country, now calling to us like a tender parent to be watchful lest we perish.

WE have this consolation, that amidst the greatest affluence a patriot spirit will turn the current of our affections into pure and gentle streams. It will warm and animate every faculty of the soul, and inspire us with a noble disdain of unmanly joys. This is *pleasure*: your undertaking is more truly pleasurable, and fraught with more solid delight, than all the noise, or all the rich and gaudy trappings of the most brilliant assembly. These gay delights, before we can grasp them, fleet away like shadows, as those can tell who most eagerly pursue them. But, *charity endures for ever*; and what is so great, in this transitory world, we may not effect by it? Let us now shew our zeal! *Let us be true to ourselves!* Let us give full scope to our desires for the public good; and if we do fall, our very *ruin* will be glorious!

YOUR.

YOUR printed list will preserve a lasting remembrance of his *Majesty's* beneficence, and the generous and patriot donations of his Royal Highness the *Prince of Wales*, and his *August Mother*. It does justice to you, my noble Lords, spiritual as well as temporal, and Ladies of no less noble minds; to Gentlemen and City-companies, Merchants and Traders, Masters of Theatres, and other places of public diversion, who have already contributed to carry on your good work. This laudable emulation was shown whilst you were yet ignorant of what you *could do in this way*. Now that all the world may see the fruits of your labor, it ought to be presumed, that you will not want assistance from the liberal and humane of every denomination, the friend of the poor, and the lover of his country. As to masters of public diversions, who so immediately depend on wealth, safety and leisure, these will shew the greater zeal in your support. And who can lay his hand upon his heart, and say he prefers his amusement to your charity? Or what *fair devotee* to pleasure can put a few evenings diversion in competition with the mercy you shew to the poor, and the important charity you conduct? But if these can still pursue their amusement in a moderate degree, and consequently at a less expence; under such circumstances pleasure is not only warrantable, but that which would otherwise appear as idleness, becomes a virtuous gratification.

WHEN you consider how many thousands have not yet given to your Society, it will present a fair prospect of future success. Far be it from my thoughts to believe that there are but *seven hundred and forty persons** in this island, disposed to support so noble and political a charity as your undertaking. I hope there are thousands as good, as rich, and as wise as you are, and who will contribute to your support. I must repeat, that I have

* The number of subscribers in the last list of the Marine Society.

have often heard crouds, who have not yet given, express their approbation in the most exalted terms. Can it then be imagined they will leave you unassisted? But they do not yet know that *you want money*. Had your income greatly exceeded your disbursement, there had been cause to fear you might have forgotten your parsimony, and like a prodigal heir neglected your œconomy, and let drop your vigilance. But as they see the rectitude of your plan, and the numerous benefits that have followed it, to suppose they will neglect you would be highly injurious.

TRUST then that you shall not want the *means* of support. You have performed great feats; you have clothed and fitted out, at this hour, five thousand men and boys, let it be a reason to do the same for at least five thousand more. If such a number is wanted, and such persons appear as proper objects of your care, neither of which can much be doubted, let us *relieve* them. *Nothing is done, whilst any thing is left undone*. There are stronger reasons to *go on*, than there were to *begin*. Good sense and humanity, sound policy and true religion, equally importune you to continue your good work with inflexible perseverance: they call on you aloud! they plead with uplifted hands! *Go on then*, and by every possible improvement of your plan render it still more worthy of the care of your fellow-citizens, that the *Marine Society* may flourish, at least whilst we have occasion for so *vast a marine*. And so long as the commerce of *France* is prest under the weight of our superior power, spite of the accidents which have befallen our arms, let us not think our labors are bestow'd in vain. Let us be virtuous, perhaps another campaign will prove that heaven is yet more on the side of liberty.

AMONG the numbers who enjoy lucrative offices from the crown, and possess large fortunes by their connexions with the public, there will
surely

surely be found a gallant list of *new members* of your Society: but they cannot know the merits of your cause, till you inform them. And if you have any complacency in the work of your own hands; if you rejoice in the contemplation how many hearts you have gladden'd, and how many lives you have preserved, you will not be *silent* nor *reserved*.

It is true, your undertaking has lost the merit of being *new*, a merit not a little prevalent with our changeable tempers; but though novelty no longer recommends it, can it be conceived that a plan, which is *proved* to be so intrinsically valuable in itself, and to have answered, nay exceeded the most sanguine expectations, will be deserted, as it were merely because *it has had a run*? Heaven forbid that our fellow-subjects, and you yourselves supporting so many noble charities, with such a constancy for ages, should forsake this which is so essentially useful for the present time. — If one considers the numerous benefits arising from your Society, is it not probable that some considerable donation will be made you, before you are much older, if not by any inhabitant of this world, by those who are on the departure to heaven? It is but remitting the money through your hands. Unhappy he, *in life or death*, who does not think that the surest path to heaven is through the gates of charity.

If we extend our views to the happiness of posterity, we may see the growing seaman, and the hardy mariner, whose victories may be often sung. They are ever ready to shed their blood for us: let them never want that which is necessary: *you*, indeed, have not forgotten them in a single instance. You have even provided to cheer the jovial sailor, and keep him in good humor. The teaching the limited number of one hundred and fifty boys to play on the *fife*, will render them of more use than

it is easy to conceive : many of them will take to other instruments, and the sharp boy, whose countenance speaks his abilities to learn, will from the most abject state make his fortune. Musicians are as necessary in war as peace, and on-board a ship, as in an assembly-room : and they were much wanted in the navy. You profess to do that which is not done by any national provision ; and if recreation is necessary to life, and keeps a seaman from the desire of roving, to withhold any gratification of this kind, which can be conveniently supplied, would be as little politic as humane. Even this part of your scheme, which may possibly be less understood than some others, is certainly of great utility, and as demonstrative of your attention to the public good, as a proof of your humanity.

AFTER several efforts to extend your scheme, and several expedients used to establish other societies on the same principles as your own, in other parts of the kingdom, when the business *seemed* to be done, some unlucky incident has hitherto rendered it impracticable. Your Society then stands *single* ; and therefore the wealthy, the charitable and the public-spirited, wherever they dwell in this island, espousing your *cause*, have no where to send their donations but to you. *Newcastle, Salisbury, Shrewsbury, Hereford, Southampton, Lincoln*, and other places have generously sent you some aid. *Plymouth, Exeter, Bristol and Bath* are, I understand, preparing to follow the example. But still your grand resource must be from the assemblage of the rich, the gay, the busy, and the brave in this metropolis.

THERE are many more thoughts, with relation to this subject, which strike me, but I will beg only a moment longer of your time. Not to mention your few officers who are paid for their services, you are singularly happy in those who are not paid. What greater attention can be paid

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than

than through the benevolence of Mr. *James* your surgeon? Mr. *Hasky* your apothecary seems to have no object more at heart than the cure of your boys. And where could you have found a more worthy, beneficent and responsible gentleman for a treasurer than Mr. *Thornton*? Several of your members are distinguished for their peculiar care and attention. And in what terms shall we praise the noble lord who often fills your chair? Without departing one tittle from the dignity of the *peer*, he is most attentive to the superior dignity of the *man*. His good sense and humanity, his piety and patriotism unite in support of your society, to which he does honor; but his generous labors in devoting a part of his time to so useful and benevolent an undertaking, is a much higher honor to him than merely that of being born to a peerage. Happy the people where the same zeal prevails universally; where a proper regard to the welfare of individuals, and the love of their country in general, go hand in hand. These are virtues which lead to never-fading glories, while they emblazon the arms of nobles with a far brighter lustre than the splendor of attire, or brilliant equipage, or gorgeous habitations.

Appeals to the passions of men are sometimes delusive; though it is equally true that reason *alone* but seldom operates effectually to the greatest and most generous purposes of human happiness. Be this as it may, I appeal to your understandings; I appeal to experience and to real facts; and with pious humility before God, and the most sincere respect for you, *most earnestly request* that you will *think of these things*; and whilst you retain that strength of understanding and goodness of heart, which first induced you to subscribe to this design, you will not, in the language of the inspired penman, *suffer your heads to take any rest*, till you resolve, *each for himself*, to engage at least one noble lord, or zealous lady, one wealthy

wealthy citizen, or gentleman of fortune, one generous tradesman, or ingenious mechanic, to become a subscriber to the Marine Society.

FOR if your society is instrumental to the breeding up seamen, and manning our fleets, by this private additional resource, and in a manner for which there is no national provision;—if it relieves the poor and distressed, whose necessities drive them to sea, or draws *him* forth from obscurity whose heart pants with martial ardor;—if it protects the rights of parents in regard to their children, and is a security to the master for his apprentice;—if it is a common good, equally tending to the support of war and civil society, as experience proves it to be, you will not let it perish in your hands, at least whilst this dangerous war continues: and if there is a God of wisdom and mercy, the guardian of nations, and the sovereign disposer of events, he will surely *remember you*; and perhaps for the sake of such acts of mercy as this, he, who is the Lord of hosts, will fire our spirits with *Bellic* ardor, he will enlighten our minds, and arm us with strength and *resolution* to compel our enemies to submit to reason.

I am, with great respect,

Your most sincere and obedient Servant,

London, 12 Nov. 1757.

A constant Friend to Your Society.

F I N I S.

*** SUBSCRIPTIONS are received by Mess. *Colebrookes* and Co. behind the *Royal-Exchange*; Mess. *Honywood, Fuller*, and Co. in *Birchin-lane*; Sir *Charles Apgill, Nightingale, Ransom* and *Wickenden*; and by Mess. *Martin, Stone* and *Blackwell*, in *Lombard-street*; Sir *Joseph* and Sir *Thomas Hankey* and Co. in *Fenchurch-street*; Mess. *Vere, Glyn* and *Halifax*, in *Lombard-street*; Mess. *Gosling, Bennet* and *Gosling*; Mess. *Hoares* and *Arnold*; Mess. *Child* and Co. in *Fleet-street*; Mess. *Campbell* and *Coutts*, in the *Strand*; Mess. *Drummond* and Co. at *Charing-Cross*; and at Mr. *Stephen's*, the Secretary, in *Princes-street*, near the *Bank*; and every *Thursday* at the Society's Office, at the *Seamens-Office*, over the *Royal-Exchange*.

14 JY 60

A LIST of the SUBSCRIBERS

TO THE

MARINE SOCIETY,

From JUNE 1756, to DECEMBER, 1757.

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>		<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
THE KING	1000	0	0	Mr. Thomas Arnall	0	10	6
His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales	3	400	0	Christopher Arnold <i>E/q;</i>	5	5	0
Her Royal Highness the Princess Dowager of Wales	3	200	0	* George Aufrere, <i>E/q;</i>	5	5	0
A				Artichoke at Camberwell, by Mr. Fielding	1	1	0
The Right Hon. Lord Anson	52	10	0	Thomas Ashhurst, <i>E/q;</i>	5	5	0
The R. Rev. the Bishop of St Asaph	5	5	0	Mrs. Askew	5	5	0
* Sir Charles Asgill and Co.	10	10	0	P. A. London	5	5	0
Mess. Adair and Jackson	10	10	0	Rev. Dr. Ayerst, of Canterbury, by Mr. Keating	3	5	0
Mr. William Addis	1	1	0	Mrs. Abney, of Stoke-Newington	10	10	0
* Michael Adolphus, <i>E/q;</i>	5	5	0	B			
Mrs Adolphus	5	5	0	His Grace the Duke of Bedford	50	0	0
Grand Association of AntiGallicans, at the Ship-Tavern, Ratcliff-Cross	50	0	0	Right Hon. Earl of Bath	21	0	0
The Laudable Society of AntiGallicans, by the Hands of Lord Blakeney, as Grand President	52	10	0	Right Hon Lord Brooke	10	10	0
The Laudable Association of AntiGallicans, held at the Red-Lyon at Horsley down, by the Hands of Charles Hales, <i>E/q;</i> President, and William Mofdell, <i>E/q;</i> Treasurer	21	0	0	* Right Hon. Lord Blakeney	21	0	0
Capt. Edmund Affleck, of His Majesty's Ship Mercury	3	5	0	Right Hon. Lord Bathurst	10	10	0
* Lieutenant Affleck	3	3	0	Right Hon. Lord Berkeley of Stratton	5	5	0
Mr. John Allmark	5	5	0	Right Hon. Lord Berkeley	5	5	0
				Right Hon. Lady Willoughby De Brooke	3	3	0
				Hon. Edward Boscawen, <i>E/q;</i>	30	0	0
				* Sir John Barnard	15	15	0
				* Slingsby Bethel, <i>E/q;</i> Alderman	15	15	0
				William Baker, <i>E/q;</i> Alderman	15	15	0
				Mr. Thomas Balack	2	2	0
				Mr. Lewis Baril	5	5	0
				Mess. Barnes, Van Mildert and Co.	10	10	0
				Mr. John Bateman	2	2	0
				Stephen Beckingham, <i>E/q;</i>	5	5	0
				* William			

Thurs.

Mr.

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Mr. John Deschamp	3	3	0
Capt. Davenant of the Foot-Guards	10	10	0
For Damages done by a Hackney	1	7	0
Coachman to a Gentleman's			
Chariot			

E

His Royal Highness Prince Edward,	10	10	0
his Donation at Ranelagh			
Right Rev. the Bishop of Ely	10	10	0
* Sir Gilbert Eliot, <i>Bart.</i> of Stobbs,	105	0	0
in Scotland			
The Hon. George Edgecumbe	10	10	0
Lieutenant John Elphinston	2	2	0
Mr. John English	2	2	0
Richard Eastland, <i>Esq;</i>	10	10	0
Walter Edwards, <i>Esq;</i>	10	10	0
Rev. Mr. Etough	2	2	0
John Edwards, <i>Esq;</i>	10	10	0
M. E. by Mr. J. Collet	2	2	0
Mrs. Edwards of Epsom	5	0	0

F

* Rt. Hon. Ld. Visc. Folkestone	21	0	0
* Sir Samuel Fludyer, and Tho-	21	0	0
mas Fludyer, <i>Esq;</i>			
* Sir Everard Fawkener	10	10	0
Lady Fawkener, for her two Sons	6	6	0
Mr. Robert Feverall	3	3	0
Mr. Thomas Fletcher	5	5	0
Aaron Franks, <i>Esq;</i>	10	10	0
Mr. James Frushard	5	5	0
Mrs. Francklyn	2	2	0
Frederick Frankland, <i>Esq;</i>	10	10	0
Forster, <i>Esq;</i> of Egham	2	2	0
Thomas Fonnereau, <i>Esq;</i>	10	10	0
Zach. Phil. Fonnereau, <i>Esq;</i>	10	10	0
Brice Fisher, <i>Esq;</i>	10	10	0
Mr. F	1	1	0
Abraham Franco, <i>Esq;</i>	10	10	0
Jacob Franco, <i>Esq;</i>	10	10	0
William Frazer, <i>Esq;</i>	5	5	0
David Findley, <i>Esq;</i>	5	5	0
Alexander Forrester, <i>Esq;</i> of Lin-	5	5	0
coln's-Inn			
Robert Ferguson, <i>Esq;</i>	10	10	0
Rev. Mr. Fayting, of St. Martins	3	3	0
Outwich			
Mrs. Frankland, the Admiral's	21	0	0
Lady			
Naphthali Franks, <i>Esq;</i>	5	5	0
Admiral Forbes	10	10	0
Tho. Fowell, <i>Esq;</i> of Coleman-Street	10	10	0
Geo. Foley, <i>Esq;</i>	4	0	0

G

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
The Right Hon. Lady E. Germain,	21	0	0
Mr. James Gallopine	5	5	0
Mr. Daniel Gallopine	4	4	0
Mr. Stephen Gardes	5	5	0
George Garnier, <i>Esq;</i>	2	2	0
Mr. George Garnier, <i>jun.</i>	2	2	0
A Gentleman, by Mr. Lodge	1	1	0
Ditto ——— Ditto	1	1	0
Ditto ——— Ditto	1	16	0
Ditto ——— Ditto	1	1	0
Mr. Charles Gibbon	2	2	0
* Sampson Gideon, <i>Esq;</i>	50	0	0
Richard Gildart, <i>Esq;</i>	5	5	0
Mr. John Giles	2	2	0
Lieutenant Joseph Griffiths	2	2	0
Chambrelan Godfrey, <i>Esq;</i>	20	0	0
Peter Godfrey, <i>Esq;</i>	20	0	0
Joseph Godfrey, <i>Esq;</i>	5	5	0
Thomas Godfrey, <i>Esq;</i>	5	5	0
Edmund Godfrey, <i>Esq;</i>	5	5	0
* Stephen Peter Godin, <i>Esq;</i>	10	10	0
Jacob Gonzales, <i>Esq;</i>	10	10	0
John Gore, <i>Esq;</i>	25	0	0
Thomas Gore, <i>Esq;</i>	10	10	0
Charles Gore, <i>Esq;</i>	5	5	0
* Mess. Gosling, Bennett and Gosling	10	10	0
Charles Gough, <i>Esq;</i>	20	0	0
Mr. John Gould	0	2	6
Peter Gaussen, <i>Esq;</i>	5	5	0
Peter Gaussen, <i>jun.</i> <i>Esq;</i>	5	5	0
* Stephen Guyon, <i>Esq;</i>	10	10	0
G. G.	2	2	0
Mr. George Grisewood	1	1	0
* Charles Gray, <i>Esq;</i> of Colchester	2	2	0
Mrs. Gray	1	1	0
Mr. Joseph Gardiner	1	1	0
Richard Gardiner, <i>Esq;</i> of Lynn	2	2	0
A Gentleman unknown, by Mr.	2	2	0
Fielding			
A Gentleman unknown, by Mr.	2	2	0
Fielding			
A Gentleman unknown, by Tho.	5	5	0
Spencer, <i>Esq;</i>			
A Gentleman unknown, by the	5	5	0
Hands of Mrs. Lemm			
A Gentleman unknown	10	10	0
A Gentleman unknown,	10	10	0
P. G.	2	2	0
S. G.	1	1	0
H. Girle, <i>Esq;</i>	3	3	0
Capt. Samuel Graves	10	10	0
A Captain of the Foot-Guards	21	12	0
John Gibbons, <i>Esq;</i>	5	5	0

Mr.

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Mr. William Grey, Builders Assist- ant of Deptford-Yard	2	2	0
John Grubb, <i>Esq</i> ;	10	10	0
James Garland, <i>Esq</i> ;	5	5	0
Dr. Griffiths	5	5	0
Mrs Gold	1	1	0
Two Gentlemen, in Acknowledg- ment of Injustice done to a Lady, by the Hands of J. W.	5	5	0
Mrs. Gould, by the Hands of Mr. Athaws	4	4	0
Francis Gashry, <i>Esq</i> ;	5	5	0

H

Hon. Dr. Hay, one of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty	10	10	0
* Sir Joseph Hankey	15	15	0
Sir Tho. Harrison, Chamberlain of London	10	10	0
Sir Edward Hulse, <i>Bart.</i>	10	10	0
Sir Charles Howard	5	5	0
Sir Ed. Hawke, Adm. of the Blue	21	0	0
Sir Charles Hardy, Rear Admiral of the Blue	20	0	0
Lady Hopkins of New Broad-Street	5	5	0
* Jonas Hanway, <i>Esq</i> ;	15	15	0
Ditto, the Property of a Pamphlet, en- titled, <i>A Letter from a Member of the Marine Society</i> , with 1000 Copies			
* Captain Thomas Hanway	10	10	0
* Josiah Hardy, <i>Esq</i> ;	5	5	0
Mr. Haycock	1	1	0
* James Henckel, <i>Esq</i> ;	5	5	0
Abraham Henckel, <i>Esq</i> ;	5	5	0
John Henniker, <i>Esq</i> ;	10	10	0
Mr. John Vining Heron	2	0	0
Mr. John Heron	1	0	10
Mr. Hugh Henry	1	1	0
Mr. Thomas Hill	1	1	0
Henry Hoare, <i>Esq</i> ;	21	0	0
Richard Hoare, <i>Esq</i> ;	5	5	0
Richard Holmes, <i>Esq</i> ;	10	10	0
* Mess. Honeywood, Fuller and Co.	26	5	0
* Edward Hooper, <i>Esq</i> ; Commis- sioner of the Customs	5	5	0
Samuel Horne, <i>Esq</i> ;	10	10	0
Van Sithart Hudson, <i>Esq</i> ;	10	0	0
Nicholas Harding	5	5	0
Thomas Herbert, <i>Esq</i> ;	2	2	0
* John Hewitt, <i>Esq</i> ;	10	10	0
Mr. Henry Haskey,	3	12	0
Tho. Hanson, <i>Esq</i> ;	5	5	0
Mr. Samuel Hill, by Jonas Han- way, <i>Esq</i> ;	10	10	0
Thomas Hollis, <i>Esq</i> ;	5	5	0
Mess. Hanson and Clark	21	0	0
Philip Hale, <i>Esq</i> ;	10	10	0

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Dr. William Heberden	10	10	0
* Gabriel Hanger, <i>Esq</i> ;	21	0	0
Mr. John Hurst, of Bucklersbury	2	2	0
Mr. David Hunter, Surgeon of Deptford-Yard	2	2	0
William Western Huggessen, <i>Esq</i> ;	2	2	0
of Provender in Kent			
* John Howard, <i>Esq</i> ;	21	0	0
John Harrison, <i>Esq</i> ;	10	10	0
* John Hyde, <i>Esq</i> ;	25	0	0
Capt. William Hotham of the Navy, by Mr. Wood	5	5	0
Mrs. Martha Hill	10	10	0
Mrs Sarah Haylock, by the Hands of the Reverend Mr. Newman	20	0	0
* John Hopkins, <i>Esq</i> ;	50	0	0
Mess. Hilton and Biscoe	10	10	0
Nicholas Harding, <i>Esq</i> ;	5	5	0

I

Right Hon. Lord Visc. Irwin, Lord Lieutenant of the East Riding of the County of York, being the Remainder of a Sub- scription entered into a Year ago, for the Encouragement of Sailors, and able-bodied Landmen, to enter into His Majesty's Service.	178	0	0
Sir William Irby, <i>Bart.</i>	5	5	0
Philip Jackson, <i>Esq</i> ;	1	1	0
* John Jackson, <i>Esq</i> ;	5	5	0
George Jackson, <i>Esq</i> ;	3	12	0
Rev. Mr. Samuel Jackson	1	1	0
Swinfin Jervis, <i>Esq</i> ;	5	5	0
Mr. William Jesser	10	10	0
* Robert Jones, <i>Esq</i> ;	10	10	0
Mr. John Jones	5	5	0
Mess. Jesser and Dove	10	10	0
Mr. John Irish	5	5	0
A. Istead, <i>Esq</i> ;	2	2	0
Mrs. Ann Isted	5	5	0
Lieutenant Inglis	2	2	0
Henry Isaacs, <i>Esq</i> ;	10	0	0
Bartholomew Jeffery, <i>Esq</i> ; of Exeter	5	5	0

K

His Grace the Duke of Kingston, his Donation at Ranelagh	10	10	0
Right Hon. Lord King, Baron of Ockham	10	10	0
* Mess. Kruger, Grote and Co.	15	15	0
Samuel Kent, <i>Esq</i> ; and Co.	15	15	0
Edward Knipe, <i>Esq</i> ;	5	5	0
R. C. Killet, <i>Esq</i> ;	5	5	0
William Isaac Kops, <i>Esq</i> ;	10	10	0
Cotton			

Cotton King, <i>E/q</i> ;	l.	s.	d.	William Mellish, <i>E/q</i> ;	l.	s.	d.
M. B. K.	5	5	0	* Jos. Mellish, <i>E/q</i> ;	10	10	0
	5	5	0	Miss Miller	10	10	0
				* John Minyer, <i>E/q</i> ;	1	1	0
L				John Moseley, <i>E/q</i> ;	5	5	0
His Grace the Duke of Leeds	10	10	0	Mess. Mount and Page	10	10	0
Right Hon. Earl of Lincoln Auditor	52	10	0	Henry Muilman, <i>E/q</i> ;	15	15	0
of the Exchequer				Capt. Marth, of His Majesty's Ship	10	10	0
The Right Hon. H. B. Legge, <i>E/q</i> ;	50	0	0	Harwich	2	2	0
Chancellor of the Exchequer				Vincent Mathias, <i>E/q</i> ;	5	5	0
* Sir Robert Ladbroke	10	10	0	* John Merrill, <i>E/q</i> ;	5	5	0
A Lady unknown	5	5	0	William Mead, <i>E/q</i> ;	5	5	0
A Lady unknown	2	2	0	John Milles, <i>E/q</i> ;	5	5	0
A Lady unknown	2	2	0	E. M. by Lord Romney	3	3	0
Ditto	1	1	0	J. Henry Mertins, <i>E/q</i> ;	5	5	0
Ditto	1	1	0	W. M.	1	1	0
Lady Legard	5	5	0	John Mills, <i>E/q</i> ;	5	5	0
A Lady unknown, by Adm. Boscawen	10	10	0	Dr. Manningham	2	2	0
Mr. John D. Lernoult	2	2	0	Charles Maningham, <i>E/q</i> ; of Bengal	5	5	0
Samuel Lefingham, <i>E/q</i> ;	5	5	0	William Mitchell, <i>E/q</i> ;	5	5	0
* Mr. John Lodge	3	3	0	Mr. Jasper Mauduit	5	5	0
Thomas Lewis, <i>E/q</i> ;	10	10	0	The Rev. Dr. Charles Mofs,			
Nicholas Linwood, <i>E/q</i> ;	5	5	0	Rector of St. James's West-	5	5	0
Isaac Lindo, jun. <i>E/q</i> ;	5	5	0	minster			
Daniel Lascelles, <i>E/q</i> ;	21	0	0	R. M.	2	2	0
William Levinz, <i>E/q</i> ;	10	10	0	* Mr. Henry Maundy	5	5	0
Mrs. Levy	5	5	0	Robert Macky, <i>E/q</i> ;	10	10	0
John Lewis Loubier, <i>E/q</i> ;	10	10	0	Steward's Lodge of Free-Masons			
William Lethiullier, <i>E/q</i> ;	5	5	0	at the Bedford-Head Southamp-	21	0	0
Benjamin Longuet, <i>E/q</i> ;	10	10	0	ton-Street			
William Lads, <i>E/q</i> ;	10	10	0	The Master of the Lodge of Free-			
Mess. Andrew and Charles Lindegren	15	15	0	Masons at the Horn-Tavern	5	5	0
Mess. Legros and Le Cras	3	0	0	Fleet-Street			
Richard Latewood, <i>E/q</i> ;	5	5	0	A Society of Free-Masons at the			
Alexander Le Grand, <i>E/q</i> ;	4	0	0	Ship Tavern in Leaden-Hall	21	0	0
John Lesebvre, <i>E/q</i> ; of Westham	5	5	0	Street			
Christopher Loft, <i>E/q</i> ;	5	5	0	A Society of Free and Accepted			
Peter Le Heup, <i>E/q</i> ;	5	5	0	Masons in Moor-fields	5	5	0
John Legge, <i>E/q</i> ; of Hertford	10	10	0	B. M.	6	6	0
				Mr. J. Morgan	1	1	0
M				Peter Motteux, <i>E/q</i> ;	5	5	0
Right Hon. Lord Middleton	10	10	0	Miss Macklin	5	5	0
Right Hon. Lord Viscount Molesworth	21	0	0	* Thomas Martin, <i>E/q</i> ;	20	0	0
Savage Moyftn, <i>E/q</i> ; Rear Admiral	21	0	0	* Mr. Charles Morris	5	5	0
of the Red				Mr. Charles Morris, jun. Son to			
John Mackrell, <i>E/q</i> ; and Co.	3	3	0	Mr. Morris, a young Gentleman			
* John Major, <i>E/q</i> ;	10	10	0	on board His Majesty's Ship	2	5	0
Isaac Mallortie, <i>E/q</i> ;	5	5	0	Windfor, two Months Wages			
Mr. William Marthall	1	1	0	R. Mendez, <i>E/q</i> ;	5	5	0
Mrs. Marshall	2	2	0	Mr. William Moore	5	5	0
* Mess. Martins, Stone and Blackwell	26	5	0	John Misenor, <i>E/q</i> ;	10	10	0
Mrs. Martin	1	1	0	Peter Meyer, <i>E/q</i> ;	5	5	0
Mr. Nathaniel Mafon	5	5	0	Mr. John Mottier	4	0	0
* James Mathias, <i>E/q</i> ;	5	5	0	Mr. James Mawhood	3	3	0
Mr. Gideon Maynard	5	5	0	Joseph Martin, <i>E/q</i> ;	10	10	0
* William Mayne, <i>E/q</i> ;	5	5	0				
Edward Mellish, <i>E/q</i> ;	10	10	0	N			
				George Napier, <i>E/q</i> ;	10	10	0
				Mess.			

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Mess. Newnham and Co.	5	5	0
Arnold Nesbit, <i>E/q</i> ;	10	10	0
Mr. Thomas Nixon	2	2	0
* Cristopher Noble, <i>E/q</i> ;	5	5	0
James Norman, <i>E/q</i> ;	10	10	0
* Robert Nettleton, <i>E/q</i> ;	10	10	0
Mrs. Neale, by the Penalty of a Baker	1	14	0
Mr. Jacob Fernaudes Nunes	5	5	0
Mess. James and Edward Neaves	10	10	0
J. Newnham, <i>E/q</i> ;	21	0	0
Mr. Richard Newman	5	5	0
Mr. Peter Newman	5	5	0

O

Right Rev. the Bishop of Oxford	5	5	0
* William Ord, <i>E/q</i> ;	20	0	0
Mr. Osborne, Bookseller	5	5	0
Robert Henly Ongley, <i>E/q</i> ;	10	10	0
An Overplus of Mrs. Watson's } 9 Tickets	0	10	6

P

His Grace the Duke of Portland	52	10	0
Captain Hugh Palliser	10	10	0
Mr. William Palmer of Ironmon- } ger's-Hall	5	5	0
* George Peters, <i>E/q</i> ;	5	5	0
Mr. Benj. Pewtreffs	5	5	0
Mr. William Pickard	5	5	0
* J de Ponthieu, <i>E/q</i> ;	5	5	0
* Henry de Ponthieu, <i>E/q</i> ;	5	5	0
Mr. William Pooley	5	5	0
David Pratiuel, <i>E/q</i> ;	5	5	0
Mr. John Pullen	2	2	0
David Abenatar Pimentel, <i>E/q</i> ;	4	4	0
Nathaniel Paice, <i>E/q</i> ;	5	5	0
George Prescott, <i>E/q</i> ;	10	10	0
Rd. Pottenger, <i>E/q</i> ;	2	2	0
A. P.	1	1	0
J. P.	1	16	0
William Pocock, <i>E/q</i> ;	5	5	0
Ditto for his Friend	2	2	0
Thomas Parker, <i>E/q</i> ;	5	5	0
John Papillon, <i>E/q</i> ;	10	10	0
John Pyke, <i>E/q</i> ;	5	5	0
Roger Pratt, <i>E/q</i> ;	5	5	0
Mrs. Pell	0	10	6
A Person unknown	2	2	0
A Person unknown, by J. H.	1	1	0
A Person unknown	1	11	6
A Person unknown	0	15	6
A Person unknown	1	1	0
A Person unknown by Tho. } Walker, <i>E/q</i> ;	20	0	0
A Person unknown	1	1	0

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
A Person unknown, by the Hands } of W. S.	2	2	0
A Person unknown by Mess. Tho- } man and Seddon	10	10	0
A Person unknown, by Mr. J. } Partridge	10	10	0
Capt. Jervis Henry Porter	10	10	0
Capt. Hugh Pigot, by Jonas Han- } way, <i>E/q</i> ;	10	10	0
Mr. Charles Pearce, from the Bear } and Rummer, a Club of Ma- } sons	10	10	0
Charles Peers, <i>E/q</i> ;	5	5	0
John Puget, <i>E/q</i> ;	10	10	0
E. C. Parish, <i>E/q</i> ;	10	10	0
Mr. Ed. Page	5	5	0
Mess. Jos. and Rob. Pease, of Hull	6	6	0
Mr. P. by the Hands of J. P.	6	6	0
Parish of St. Olave, Hart-Street, } Crutched-Friars	51	2	6

R

Right Hon. Lord Viscount Roy- } ston, one of the Tellers of the } Exchequer	20	0	0
* Right Hon. Lord Romney	10	10	0
Right Hon. the Marquis of Rock- } ingham	52	10	0
Sir William Rowley, Knight of } the Bath	30	0	0
Capt. Geo. Bridges Rodney, of } His Majesty's Ship Dublin	10	10	0
* Henry Raper, <i>E/q</i> ;	5	5	0
Mr. William Read	1	1	0
S. Reynardson, <i>E/q</i> ;	20	0	0
Mr. Isaac Reynous	5	5	0
Mess. John and Travers Richards	10	10	0
Mr. Samuel Richardson	5	5	0
John Rooke, <i>E/q</i> ;	10	10	0
Mess. Jeremiah Royds and Co.	2	2	0
Richard Russell, <i>E/q</i> ;	5	5	0
George Ruck, <i>E/q</i> ;	10	10	0
Mr. Thomas Roebuck	2	2	0
Mr. Robert Ramsey	1	1	0
Rev. Mr. Ryland	2	2	0
Mr. Royds of Bucklersbury	10	10	0
Mrs. Ray	5	5	0
Christopher Robinson, <i>E/q</i> ;	5	5	0
Mr. John Rivington	1	16	0
Mr. Henry Russell, a Painter, in } Oxford Road	5	15	6
Mr. John Russell	2	2	0
Hugh Ross, <i>E/q</i> ;	10	10	0
Tho. Rose, <i>E/q</i> ;	10	10	0
Mrs. Rudge	5	5	0
Rev. Mr. Raine, of Hammersmith	1	1	0

Her

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>		<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
S							
Her Grace the Dutchess of Somerset	2	2	0	The Society of Bucks at the Sun	31	10	0
Right Hon. the Earl of Stamford	10	10	0	Tavern in Milk-Street			
* Right Hon. the Earl of Shaftsbury	10	10	0	Society of Tempers at Hereford	10	10	0
Sir Thomas Salusbury	10	10	0	Thicket Society, Windmill-Hill	4	5	0
Sir George Saville, <i>Bart.</i>	10	10	0	C. Savage, <i>Esq</i> ;	12	12	0
Sir Thomas Stepney, <i>Bart.</i>	5	5	0	George Shelvoke, <i>Esq</i> ;	5	5	0
Hon. Charles Stanhope, <i>Esq</i> ;	21	0	0	Henry Savage, <i>Esq</i> ;	10	10	0
Hon. Philip Stanhope, <i>Esq</i> ;	5	5	0	Mr. Short	5	5	0
Hon. John Spencer, <i>Esq</i> ;	21	0	0	John Adolph Schroder, <i>Esq</i> ;	10	10	0
* Joseph Salvador, <i>Esq</i> ;	15	15	0	Mrs. Judith Sambrooke	10	10	0
John Sargent, <i>Esq</i> ;	10	10	0	Nath. Scorch, <i>Esq</i> ;	2	2	0
Lewis Schuman, <i>Esq</i> ;	10	10	0	Mrs. Eliz. Sambrooke	10	10	0
William Selwin, <i>Esq</i> ;	10	10	0	J. S.	3	3	0
William Selwin, <i>Esq</i> ; and Son	10	10	0	Mr. James Short	5	5	0
Peter Searle, <i>Esq</i> ;	10	10	0	William Henry Solly, <i>Esq</i> ; Collec-	2	2	0
Mr. Nathaniel Sheffield	5	5	0	tor of the Customs at Sandwich			
Mr. William Shepherd	2	2	0	Mess. Samuel and William Smith	10	10	0
* Henry Shiffner, <i>Esq</i> ;	10	10	0	Mess. Stevens and Totton	2	2	0
John Shiffner, <i>Esq</i> ;	10	10	0	A. S. Stukeley, <i>Esq</i> ; of Holbeach	5	0	0
Mr. John Skelton	1	1	0	P. S.	3	3	0
John Skinner, <i>Esq</i> ; of Lincoln's-Inn	1	1	0	T			
Stephen Skynner, <i>Esq</i> ;	10	10	0	The Right Hon. Earl Temple	52	10	0
Samuel Smith, <i>Esq</i> ; of the Exchequer	5	5	0	Hon. Thomas Townshend, <i>Esq</i> ;			
Mess. Smith and Nash	5	5	0	one of the Tellers of the Ex-	10	10	0
Mr. Henry Spence	2	2	0	chequer			
* Thomas Spencer, <i>Esq</i> ;	10	10	0	Hon. Roger Townshend, <i>Esq</i> ;	10	10	0
Mrs. Eleanor Spragg	20	0	0	Dr. Robert Taylor	5	5	0
Mr. Stafford Squire	5	0	0	Mr. P. Taylor	1	1	0
Mr. John Staples	10	10	0	Mr. Thames	1	1	0
Mr. Thomas Stonestreet	5	5	0	Mess. Thomas and Co.	10	10	0
Thomas Streatfield, <i>Esq</i> ;	3	3	0	Dr. Thomlinson	1	1	0
Mr. Stukely of Spalding in Lincolnshire	5	0	0	* Andrew Thomson, <i>Esq</i> ;	10	10	0
Isaac Fernandes Sylva, <i>Esq</i> ;	4	4	0	* John Thornton, <i>Esq</i> ;	15	15	0
Peter Simond, <i>Esq</i> ;	10	10	0	Thomas Thornton, <i>Esq</i> ;	10	10	0
John Shettlewood, <i>Esq</i> ;	1	1	0	William Thornton, <i>Esq</i> ;	5	5	0
Richard Stratton, <i>Esq</i> ;	10	10	0	Anthony Todd, <i>Esq</i> ;	10	10	0
Mrs. Smith	25	0	0	* Mr. Thomas Tomkyns	5	5	0
John Small, <i>Esq</i> ;	10	10	0	* John Tomlinson, <i>Esq</i> ; and Co.	50	0	0
Laurance Sullivan, <i>Esq</i> ;	10	10	0	* Samuel Touchet, <i>Esq</i> ;	10	10	0
Richard Shubrick, <i>Esq</i> ;	5	5	0	Mr. Richard Townsend	2	2	0
Edward Stephenson, <i>Esq</i> ;	10	10	0	J. Treves, <i>Esq</i> ;	5	5	0
Henry Spencer, <i>Esq</i> ;	10	10	0	Thomas Truman, <i>Esq</i> ;	5	5	0
Wednesday Night Society at Par-				Mess. Truman and Co.	21	0	0
liament-Street Coffee-House, by	10	10	0	* G. Forster Tuffnell, <i>Esq</i> ;	5	5	0
Mr. Cuthberton				* John Tucker, <i>Esq</i> ;	10	10	0
Mess. Sauret and Berthon	5	5	0	Captain William Tucker, of his	10	10	0
James Spilman, <i>Esq</i> ;	2	2	0	Majesty's Ship Sphinx			
Mr. James Spackman	2	2	0	R. Turner, <i>Esq</i> ;	10	10	0
Capt. Smith, of His Majesty's Ship	2	2	0	Mess. Turner and Luard	2	2	0
Strombolo				Whichcot Turner, <i>Esq</i> ;	5	5	0
* Samuel Smith, <i>Esq</i> ; of Cateaton-	5	5	0	John Tilson, <i>Esq</i> ;	2	2	0
Street				S. T.	1	16	0
A S, by William Wood, <i>Esq</i> ;	5	5	0	* James Tierney, <i>Esq</i> ;	10	10	0
Neighbourly Society at the Castle in				Mr. Samuel Towers	2	2	0
Covent-Garden, consisting of 31				Charles Tudway, <i>Esq</i> ; of Wells,	10	10	0
Members, by the Hands of Mr.	32	11	0	in Somersetshire			
Delaporte their Secretary				Thomas Thornbury, <i>Esq</i> ; of Windfor	2	2	0
				Thomas			

Thomas Townley, <i>Esq</i> ;	l.	s.	d.
Thomas Thornhill, <i>Esq</i> ;	2	2	0
Mr. William Temple	21	0	0
S. T.	5	5	0
Thomas Tydall, <i>Esq</i> ;	2	2	0
Randolph Tooke, <i>Esq</i> ;	5	5	0
* John Tozer, <i>Esq</i> ; and Co.	1	13	2
Daniel Thompson, <i>Esq</i> ;	10	10	0
Mrs. Elizabeth Thompson of Tower Hill	10	10	0
	5	5	0

V.

* Sir Joshua Van Neck, <i>Bart.</i>	15	15	0
Mr. Paul Vaillant	3	3	0
Gwynn Vaughan, <i>Esq</i> ;	5	5	0
Walter Vane, <i>Esq</i> ;	5	5	0
Edward Vernon, <i>Esq</i> ;	5	5	0
Capt. Ed. Vernon, of His Majesty's Ship Lyme	5	5	0
Lieutenant Richard Vavafor	2	2	0
Samuel Vandewall, <i>Esq</i> ;	5	5	0
Mr. William Unsworth, of Kingf-land-Green	3	12	0
Owners of the Unicorn Greenlander	15	0	0

W

Right Hon. the Earl of Winchelsea and Nottingham	52	10	0
Right Hon. Lord Walpole	21	0	0
* Right Rev. Bishop of Worcester	10	10	0
Right Rev. Bishop of Winchester	10	10	0
Hon. Thomas Walpole	10	10	0
Hon. Temple West, <i>Esq</i> ; Vice Admiral of the Blue	21	0	0
Sir William Wentworth, <i>Bart.</i>	21	0	0
James West, <i>Esq</i> ; Member for St. Albans	20	0	0
* Thomas Walker, <i>Esq</i> ;	15	15	0
John Walth, <i>Esq</i> ;	5	5	0
The Watermen at Tower-Wharf	1	1	0
* Joseph Watkins, <i>Esq</i> ;	5	5	0
John Wenham, <i>Esq</i> ;	10	10	0
Mr. James White	1	1	0
Matthew Wymondfold, <i>Esq</i> ;	5	5	0
* William Wilberforce, <i>jun. Esq</i> ;	10	10	0
P. Wilkinson, <i>Esq</i> ;	10	10	0
Mr. John Willis	2	2	0
Mr. Ralph Wilson	5	5	0

George Wombwell, <i>Esq</i> ;	l.	s.	d.
* William Wood, <i>Esq</i> ; Secretary of the Customs	10	10	0
Mr. John Woodbridge	5	5	0
Wadham Wyndham, <i>Esq</i> ;	10	10	0
Mr. James Watts	5	5	0
J. Whittington, <i>Esq</i> ;	0	10	6
J. W. <i>Esq</i> ;	2	2	0
George Wegg, <i>Esq</i> ; of Colchester	5	5	0
William Wright, <i>Esq</i> ;	2	2	0
Henry Wright, <i>Esq</i> ;	10	10	0
Samuel Wordsworth, <i>Esq</i> ;	10	10	0
James Whitchurch, <i>Esq</i> ;	10	10	0
Mr. James Warner	5	5	0
* William White, <i>Esq</i> ; of Portsmouth	13	3	0
* William Wood, <i>Esq</i> ;	21	0	0
Randal Wilbraham, <i>Esq</i> ; of Lincoln's-Inn	5	5	0
Mr. Henry Woodfall	5	5	0
Mrs. Rebecca Watson	2	2	0
Mr. Webb, by the Hands of Mr. Calverly	10	10	0
Robert Wastfield, <i>Esq</i> ;	2	2	0
White, <i>Esq</i> ;	5	8	0
Mr. Watson	1	1	0
Mark Winn, <i>Esq</i> ; of Great Russell-Street	1	16	0
Mr. Wooton, <i>jun.</i>	10	10	0
Mess. J. and W. Wells	1	1	0
R. Weddell, <i>Esq</i> ;	10	10	0
Mr. Wright	10	10	0
Mrs. Eliz. Wainman, of Carhead in Yorkshire	1	1	0
Henry Weston, <i>Esq</i> ;	5	5	0
J. W.	5	5	0
Mr. John Ward of Woodstreet	6	6	0
R. S. W.	2	2	0
Thomas West, <i>Esq</i> ;	2	2	0
Mess. White and Poles	4	0	0
	2	2	0

Y

Right Rev. Archbishop of York	12	12	0
Hitch Young, <i>Esq</i> ;	20	0	0
Lieutenant Ed. Vernon-Yates	2	2	0
Capt. James Young, of His Majesty's Ship Invincible	4	4	0

Z

X. Z.	10	10	0
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A LIST of SECOND SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE MARINE SOCIETY.

A					
	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>		<i>l.</i> <i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>
T HE Rt. Rev. the Bishop of St. Afaph	5	5	0	Edward Hooper, <i>Esq</i> ; his annual Subscription, commencing July 7. 1757.	10 10 0
Michael Adolphus, <i>Esq</i> ;	5	5	0	John Howard, <i>Esq</i> ;	8 0 0
B				M	
Jacob Bosanquet, <i>Esq</i> ;	10	10	0	E. M. by Lord Romney	3 3 0
C				James Mathias	5 5 0
Captain Cockburn	2	2	0	P	
D				George Peters, <i>Esq</i> ;	5 5 0
Sir William Dolben, <i>Bart.</i>	5	5	0	R	
Capt. Dyve	2	2	0	Right Hon. Lord Visc. Royston,	
Charles Dingley, <i>Esq</i> ;	10	10	0	one of the Tellers of the Ex-	
Richard Duhorty, <i>Esq</i> ;	10	10	0	chequer	20 0 0
G				Right Hon. Lord Romney	10 10 0
The Right Hon. Lady E. Germain	21	0	0	Mr. Isaac Reynous	5 5 0
Chambrelan Godfrey, <i>Esq</i> ;	20	0	0	T	
Joseph Godfrey, <i>Esq</i> ;	2	2	0	John Thornton, <i>Esq</i> ;	20 0 0
Edmund Godfrey, <i>Esq</i>	2	2	0	Hon. Thomas Townshend, one of	
Mr. Stephen Gardes	5	5	0	the Tellers of the Exchequer	10 10 0
H				R. Turner, <i>Esq</i> ;	5 5 0
Jonas Hanway, <i>Esq</i> ;	21	0	0	Andrew Thomson, <i>Esq</i> ;	10 10 0
Henry Hoare, <i>Esq</i> ;	21	0	0	W	
Richard Hoare, <i>Esq</i> ;	5	5	0	Thomas Walker, <i>Esq</i> ;	10 10 0

14 JY 60

N. B. Those marked with * are of the Committee.

* * Subscriptions are received by Mess. Colebrookes and Co. Bankers, in Thread-needle Street, near the Royal-Exchange; Mess. Honeywood, Fuller, and Co. in Birchin-Lane; Sir Charles Asgill, Nightingale, and Wickenden; and by Mess. Martins, Stone and Blackwell, in Lombard-street; Sir Joseph and Sir Thomas Hankey and Co. in Fenchurch-street; Mess. Vere, Glyn and Halifax, in Birchin-Lane; Mess. Gosling, Bennet and Gosling; Mess. Hoares and Arnold; Mess. Child and Co. in Fleetstreet; Mess. Campbell and Coutts, in the Strand; Mess. Drummond and Co. at Charing-Cross; Mess. Backwell, Hart, Darrell and Croft, in Pall-Mall. Also by Jonas Benjamin, *Esq*; at Sheerness; Mr. R. Budden, and Mr. J. Heron, at Portsmouth; and Mr. Hanway, at Plymouth.